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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,875.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26.

The Question of Licensing Gaming-Houses.

We perceive that our respected cotemporary of the *Bulletin* takes strong ground against Mr. St. Paul's bill to license gambling. It gives us pleasure to record the opposition to the project by so capable and influential a journal, and we trust that the press of New Orleans will unanimously declare against this ill-advised effort to revive amongst us a most pernicious and demoralizing system. We never yet heard of an argument in favor of public gambling houses that would hold water, and the best evidence of the weakness of every plea urged in their behalf is the fact that almost everywhere civilized nations have withdrawn all legal sanction from them. Paris, which derived an annual income of fifteen millions of francs, or about three millions of dollars, in 1837, from gaming licenses, nevertheless, refused longer to issue them, and has ever since steadily persisted in the same course. San Francisco, before human statute had "purged the gentle weal," permitted this moral canker to prey upon her citizens, but no sooner did she begin to live under a government of legal stability and power, than she caused the doors of every one of those palaces of infamy to be closed. New Orleans has now been some twenty years free from the blot and blight of licensed gambling, and though eccentric legislators have almost yearly sought to revive the exploded error, all attempts have proved abortive. So mote it be forever!

The arguments by which it is sought to renew the practice are flimsy and fallacious. We are told, for instance, that to license gambling will tend, first, to diminish the prevalence of the vice, and next, to secure fair play. We deny both allegations and demand the proof. Any one who understands something of human nature knows that in thousands of hearts the passion for play is latent and undeveloped. Keep it so by removing the alluring boastments of the faro bank and the roulette table, and it will generally remain dormant and innocuous. Expose it to perpetual temptation, and it will almost certainly succumb. The professional sportsman—the man who ply no other avocation than gambling—will find means to gratify their irresistible propensity at all times, if not in public in secret; but those in whom the vice is not incurable, and those in whom it has scarcely been felt, will be best preserved from its detestable and ruinous attractions by carefully excluding them from the opportunity of habitually indulging in it. We know personally of more than one young man who arrived here in utter ignorance of the meretricious charms of the oscar Dupieres, and who entirely in consequence of the continual recurrence of temptation, hearing nightly the chink of gold and silver in the public gaming-houses, were induced, first by curiosity, to enter, then to stake a small sum, and finally, after long and terrible struggles, engulfed fortune, reputation, honor and virtue in the deadly vortex. Had these in common with thousands of others never been tempted, they would never have fallen.

As for the pretext of honest play it is mere *bosh*. As long as gambling-houses are prohibited, and carried on clandestinely, those who resort to them are chiefly thoroughpaced gamesters. If they cheat one another it is their own concern, with which honorable people have nothing to do. Let this class of persons take care of themselves. If they play at banking games, they do so in wilful violation of law, and if they are recriminated, they are justly punished for knowingly infringing the statute.

We are invincibly hostile upon fixed principles to the licensing of vice, and of all vices gambling is the most debasing. It nourishes avarice; it maintains the meanest and the vilest and most grovelling propensities in unchecked activity. It keeps up a wild, feverish and unhealthy excitement, and minister to a craving after wealth by sudden and fortuitous means. It saps the foundation of honest industry. It leads the poor man to squander his hard earnings, and it brings ruin and desolation, the drunkard's wretchedness, the pauper's miserable life, and the suicide's grave upon its votaries. The master spirits of the profession alone grow rich, because they are cool, callous, wary and self poised. All others are made tributaries to their wealth. We consider that the State which throws the Ægis of the law around the hands of infamy, formed gambling-houses, and which permits, no matter for what consideration, or under what restraints, that its citizens should at all times be subjected to the insidious allurements of this most destructive of vices, is eternally disgraced. For ourselves, more money is needed for the support of the charitable institutions of the commonwealth, we would a thousandfold rather submit to increased taxation, than behold a solitary coin applied to such purposes, when every dollar thus obtained would be part of the princely revenues wrung from the sweat and agony of myriads of victims.

It is our earnest hope that the General Assembly will reject the bill. We do not question Mr. St. Paul's motives. We know him to be sincere in his views, but believe that he labors under a radical misconception, and that the policy upheld by him is irreverently by mischievous and absolutely indefensible.

Re-Election of Senator Benjamin.—Our dispatches in another column show the result of the Senatorial election by the Legislature on Monday evening. Hon. J. P. Benjamin was re-elected by a close vote over his principal competitor, Henry C. Gray—both gentlemen being Democrats. We rejoice at the result, holding as we do that Mr. Benjamin is infinitely superior in all the qualifications of a U. S. senator to any of the Democratic aspirants for that exalted office.

Valuable Sugar Plantation and Slaves for Sale.—It will be seen by the advertisement under the head of "Auction Sales" that, on the 21st February next, N. Vezzes, will sell at the City Hotel, the sugar plantation, in the parish of St. Bernard, known as the "Sebastopol Plantation," with the dwelling, sugar-house, machinery, implements of husbandry, &c., &c., together with twenty eight choice slaves. The sale being positive, is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

Lumber.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that Messrs. Chandler & Laughlin, successors to Pooley, Nicol & Co., corner Carondelet Walk and Robertson street, at the Old Basin, are constantly supplied with every description of lumber for building, ornamenting, &c., &c. Orders left at box 401 Mechanics' Exchange, 19 St. Charles street, will meet with prompt attention.

Prof. Fowler.—This eminent phrenologist lectures at Armory Hall, this and to-morrow evening, on matrimony, love, selection, courtship, etc., and no one need apprehend disappointment in being one of his auditors. His lectures are illustrated and made interesting by public examinations. Those who want private examinations of their bumps should call on the Professor at No. 104 City Hotel.

Musical Soirée.—Our thanks are due Madame Carpiaux for tickets of invitation to a musical soirée to be given at her Institute on Saturday evening, the 29th inst., on which occasion a number of vocal and instrumental pieces will be executed by Madame C.'s pupils.

Texas.—We have Texas papers of the 22d inst., but they are almost wholly destitute of news. The Galveston *Civilian* says that Edward Vaughan, a boatman, was instantly killed on Thursday evening about 8 o'clock. The deceased was engaged with others in repairing a boat, and while working under the keel, one or more of the props gave way and crushed him to death. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances rendered.

Pantheism in America.—In a speech in New York the other evening, Rev. Mr. Scudder, the Hindoostan missionary, said that the home of American Pantheism was in Boston. Pantheism is the belief of the Hindoo, and he could point to the original Sanscrit stanzas from which those celebrated ones entitled "Brahma," by Emerson, were taken.

Worth's Report—*Special Agent.*—According to a statement in the Stockholm *Aftonblad*, the authorities of the old University town of Upsal have granted elective franchises to fifty women owning real estate, and to thirty one doing business on their own account. The representative that their votes assist in electing will sit in the House of Burghers, or Merchants.

It is stated that there are twenty-eight Jewish converts to the Christianmahgion in New York, who meet every Sabbath. A periodical is published in New York, entitled "*The Kredeie Indeed*," which takes the ground that Jesus of Nazareth is the "true Messiah." A converted Jew lately stated to a Boston prayer-meeting that he was led to investigate the Christian Scriptures by hearing Christians pray for the conversion of Abraham. He stated that 600 converted Jews are now *preaching Christ*.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION SETTLED.

BENJAMIN RE-ELECTED.

Baton Rouge, January 24, 9 P. M.—The Democratic caucus assembled at 6 o'clock, only the friends of Benjamin and Sandidge being present, and proceeded to ballot.

Mr. Gray's friends refused to participate.

The ballot resulted as follows: Benjamin 26, and Sandidge 23—and J. P. Benjamin was declared the nominee of the Democratic party.

ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE THE HOUSE.

While the caucus was still in session, Mr. Pearce called the House to order, and attempted to organize the same.

The Clerk refused to call the roll.

CAUCUS ADJOURNS—BENJAMIN ELECTED.

Pending the discussion upon the Clerk's refusing to call the roll, the members of the caucus entered the House, and the Speaker took the chair.

The Senate soon joined the House, and proceeded to the election of a United States Senator.

Benjamin was elected on the first vote, which was as follows:

Benjamin 57, Gray 50, Randell Hunt 5.

THE VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Baton Rouge, January 25.—The vote for United States Senator on joint ballot, last night, was as follows:

Senate.—*For J. P. Benjamin*—Beard, Cottrell, Ducros, Evans, Griffin, Goode, Hyams, Moore, Pearce, Phillips, Pollaris, St. Paul, Shadburn, Smart, Simmons, Sterling, Tucker, Taylor, Talbot, Withers, and Womack—21.

For Gray—Adams, Buffington, Delony, Duforest, Herod, Kidd, Laidlaw, and Mallhiot—8.

For Randell Hunt—Chew, Gardere, and Locuel—3.

Absent—H. C. Monton, Lieut. Governor.

VOTE OF THE HOUSE.

For J. P. Benjamin—Pugh, Allen, Andrews, Armant, Bush, Carmes, Claiborne, Cooke, Cormey, Dickey, Fortson, Gidry, Harper, Kavanaugh, Hayson, Herring, Hyams, Henry, Knox, Lashbrook, Morgan, Morse, Reeves, Roberts, Sale, Simons, J. W. Smith, Texada, Theil, Walsh, Whitaker, Wooley, and Wright—34.

For Gray—Adams, Amacker, Babin, Bannister, Barry, Baird, Segas, Broussard, Brasle, Carter, Chaffe, Chambers, Dupre, Fuller, Gastinel, Gray, Holland, Huard, Laville, Lawazoo, Leefe, Lumsden, Martin, Newton, Ritter, Pierson, Pitts, Randall, Richardson, Sollock, J. J. Polk, Randall, Richardson, Solomon, J. A. Smith, J. W. Taylor, J. G. Taylor, Thomas, Treppagier, Trudeau, Wade, and Wilkinson—42.

For Randell Hunt—Dreux, and Morel—2.

Absent—Bemiss, Gibson, Gallibean, Harang, Hedgs, Landry, Morel and Robinson—8.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—Cuba Desires Annexation—Opinions of Jefferson, Adams and Clay.

Washington, January 25.—The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which Mr. Sildell's bill was referred, was presented by Mr. Sildell yesterday.

It urges the acquisition as a national necessity, and favors the proposition to place money at the disposal of the President for the purpose of prosecuting negotiations with Spain for the purchase of the Island.

The report quotes the opinions of Jefferson, Adams, Clay and Van Buren.

It quotes Mr. Buchanan's sentiments, as expressed in a letter to Mr. Saunders; as Secretary Everett's opinions in his dispatches to Sartiges, the French Minister, and Secretary Marcy, in his dispatches to Soulé while Minister at the Court of Madrid.

From these authorities and arguments, the report concludes that it appears that the future acquisition of Cuba is inevitable. The only difference is as to the time and mode and the conditions of obtaining the island.

In reference to the dangers of clothing the President with powers to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, the report says: As to the dangers of such powers being granted, the cases of Louisiana, Florida and Mexico are illustrations of the beneficialness and advantages derived from such a course.

As to Spanish pride, the world has known for years our desire to possess Cuba, and the steps we have taken to secure that end.

We now say to Spain: Your distant possession is held at a prodigious expense, it is indispensable to us for the protection of our commerce; and the island, from its position, population and its semi-civilized government, may at any time lead to a rupture, to the regret of both nations.

It yields you a net revenue not equal to one-hundredth part of the price we offer you.

Should a European war occur, you would become involved, the Cubans would declare their independence.

The report further says that our Minister at Madrid will not broach the subject of the purchase of Cuba until he believes it will be favorably entertained.

The report apprehends the emergency when Spain may need money, and will then accept our proposals.

If Spain thinks we cannot would not acquire Cuba except by honorable means, but exigencies may arise which may compel us to take the island under the law of self preservation.

The report proposes to give the President means, if needed, and also to place in his hands an extraordinary degree, the rare and statesmanlike faculty of systematizing facts.

Col. Benton has performed the task with signal ability and conceded impartiality; magnanimously ignoring all predilections, prejudices and animosities, and thus furnishing to the American people the greatest political text-book of the age. Our most distinguished statesmen have bestowed upon it their unqualified approval and commendation. Col. Benton lived to complete his part of the work until 1850. Each succeeding session a full and accurate index, so that any subject may be easily found. The ninth volume is now ready for delivery. The remaining volumes will be issued at intervals of three months.

To public and private libraries it is an indispensable accessory. Statesmen, legislators, and all persons engaged in public and political life, will find these volumes to be a repository of Congressional knowledge which they can obtain from no other source. The work is in every respect entitled to the most liberal patronage of the country, and a place in the library or archives of every State in the Union, as the best memorial of the rise and progress of the country, and perpetuating the lives and history of its best and greatest men.

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CONGRESS.

Washington, January 19.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Pugh, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish returns of all articles exported to and imported from Cuba to the ports of the United States for the past five years.

After the transaction of some unimportant business,

Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, called up the Invalid Pension bill. This appropriates about $836,000, and also re-enacts the provisions of the act of 1819, for the prevention of fraud. It also provides that after the first of July of the present year the pension agencies are to be abolished, and their duties to be performed under Sub-Treasury regulations, with the view to save the cost of such agencies.

The bill was finally laid aside until to-morrow, and the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Brown's motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected—yeas 20, nays 35.

The remainder of the day, till 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive session, was occupied on Mr. Pugh's amendments in the discussion of the constitutionality of carrying the road within the limits of the State.

Messrs. Pugh, Simmons, Benjamin and Davis participated in the debate.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill ratifying and confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company the transfer of the lands heretofore granted by Congress to those States for railroad purposes, and the time for the completion of the road extended to 1860. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, the Senate bill making appropriation for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then went into Committee on the Colonial and Diplomatic bills, and much discussion ensued relative to Cuba, and other matters relative thereto.

The House remained in the evening, listened to one or two speeches for Buncombe, and adjourned.

An Ancient Monster.—The animal whose bones were recently found embedded in marl, South Jersey, is thus described:

The creature was evidently of unimagined dimensions. Its hinding bones, when put together, would reach seven feet, upon which the pelvis and backbone and upper skin would still go on, making it some ten feet high upon the haunches. On the contrary, the fore-legs are so disproportionately short, that had they been found at a different place, no anatomist would have hesitated to assign them to animals of different kinds, or at least to different individuals; but the animal which this one most resembles, discovered in an English rock of the same age, by Mantell, shows the fore and hind legs equally disinclined.

The feet, no doubt, is that we have here the relics of a kangaroo like alligator, of more than mammoth size. Having put the great leaping keys and lagoons and feeding on the vegetation, as it sat proud of its vast hind legs, supported by its tail. No gad fly, Dr. Leidy tells the author, could get near enough to sting through the monster's neck and back vertebra, common to all kinds of reptiles, and averaged the number of half vertebrae between the hips, so as to form a tail of the iguana and the tyranny or thirty to the tail of the crocodile, and thus fixed the probable length of the whole creature at twenty-five feet.

He tail would have been three feet deep, its neck three, and its head no doubt small. Its teeth were but two inches long, but set in such a consistent wall around the mouth as to make a formidable cutting and grinding apparatus. The fragments found have been very extensive, for Dr. Leidy is now able to reconstruct its representative by some before ophthalmical fragments from Nebraska and from the lower Mississippi.

The old man looks down and thinks of the past. The young man looks up and thinks of the future. The child looks everywhere and thinks of nothing.

LATER FROM UTAH.

There was much excitement in Carson Valley respecting the law of Utah, and strong grounds are taken against the jurisdiction of Utah.

At some of the meetings held on the subject, resolutions were passed requiring the Probate Judge to abstain from the exercise of his duties in that section.

Other meetings sustained the Utah authorities, but favored a separation from that Territory.

MARINE DISASTER.

Baltimore, January 25.—A Charleston dispatch announces the loss of the ship Louisa, bound from Savanilla to New Orleans.

No particulars are given.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, January 25.—The New York weekly bank statement shows an increase on loans, as compared with the preceding week, of $190,000. Increase in specie, $90,000. Decrease in circulation, $129,000.

The net deposits during the week were $390,000.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Leavenworth, Kansas, January 26.—A fugitive slave, going to Fort Riley in charge of Charles alias Peter Fisher, was rescued from his keeper last night. Parties have gone in pursuit of the negro.

STATE OF THE RIVERS

St. Louis, January 25. The river at this point is falling at the rate of one foot in 24 hours, with seven feet of water to Cairo.

There is considerable ice running in the upper streams, which are full of ice and falling.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, January 25.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1000 bales. The market closed firm—prices unchanged. Southern Flour—Superfine $5 70 to $5 75. Sugar firm at 7¾ to 8¼c. Coffee firm at 9¾ to 11c.; prime Rio 11¼ to 12c. Molasses 42 to 43c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, January 25.—Flour firm; superfine, $5 10 to $5 20. Meas Pork $18, and Shoulders demand an advance.

Lard in tierces 11¼. Lard in kegs 12½c. Molasses active at 38c. Sugar firm at 6½c. to 7½c.

Hogs—Packers report 383,000 hogs packed this season, which is 30,000 over their expectations.

Whisky has declined ½c. The quotations to day are 25½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

Louisville, January 25.—There is a good demand for Provisions, and the market is buoyant. Western Mess Pork—The sales today were 5000 bbls., at $18 50.

Lard closed buoyant. Sales to day 1000 tierces at 11½c.

STEAMERS LAID UP.

The steamers Aleck Scott and Planet are laid up at Cairo.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, January 25.—The river at this point is rising, with eight feet six inches of water in the channel.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, January 25.—The steamer Natchez passed down at noon and the Falls City at 6 o'clock this evening.

Benton Legacy.

We have already said something of the very great value of the Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, including a complete political history of the government for sixty years, by the late Thos. Hart Benton, and had intended to refer more particularly to the work which is now in course of publication, and will be completed in about 15 volumes, when the subjoined communication on the subject was placed in our hands. It is so clear and so comprehensive a summary of the advantages of this publication, that we insert it in preference to any observations of our own:

Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1850. Edited by the Hon. Thomas Hart Benton.

This is one of the most valuable works of the age, and for the plain reason, that it is of practical use, containing information needed by all classes of people. "The Debates of Congress" contain in a comprehensive form—and yet so condensed as to be conveniently accessible and readable, without impairing the integrity of the original text—the best political history of the United States that has ever been written. They embrace the cream of what has been scouring for nearly seventy years, and which filling more than one hundred volumes, not purchasable for less than $600.

"Every shade of political opinion is represented, every principle of political economy discussed, every fallacy of theoretic laid open to discussion. No question on national subjects is ever presented to the public without first having a thorough and exhausting examination here."

The most solid merit of this work is, that it furnishes a living, breathing panorama of the times; showing the steps by which the nation has steadily advanced in prosperity and power, and exhibiting in a clear and perspicuous light to the statesman, the lawyer, the politician, the scholar and the citizen at large, the political progress of the country.

The compiler of these volumes was Thomas Hart Benton, a name identified with the political history of the United States; a man who, above all others, was best adapted for this great enterprise. His knowledge of the political history of his country was more comprehensive and thorough than that of any other man living. His memory was wonderfully stored, and he possessed in an extraordinary degree, the rare and statesmanlike faculty of systematizing facts.

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Chess in Europe.

The Match of Morphy and Andersen—*Another Challenge to Staunton.*—Paris, Sunday, December 26, 1858.—The grand chess match between Messrs. Morphy and Anderson closed on Tuesday in favor of the American. The game stood—Morphy 7; Anderson 2; drawn 2. The utmost courtesy and good feeling reigned during the whole course of the match, and no unpleasant feeling between the contestants to mar the good opinion each had formed of the other before commencing the game. It was played, we understand, in all of those harassing preliminaries which the English insist on, and which renders a game of chess a sort of prize-ring or race-course. The two gentlemen met and agreed verbally that the winner of the first seven games should be declared the victor, and that they should commence playing every day at 12 o'clock, in presence of a few invited friends. These were all the preliminaries, and the result shows they sufficed amply.

M. Anderson will return immediately to his chair of mathematics at Breslau, carrying with him the good opinion and the friendship of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him here. Mr. Morphy may now sit down and shed tears as relentless, for he has no more worlds to conquer. It has been a source of chagrin to him that he has not been able to obtain a match with Staunton, so as to put a stop to his boastings and preversations, but the world will agree that the fault does not lie with Morphy, and that therefore he is to be considered as Staunton's superior so long as the latter refuses a match. Mr. Morphy offers now to play Mr. Staunton and give him a pawn and a move, but of course no player of Mr. Staunton's supposed calibre would accept such an offer. Mr. Morphy, however, is justified, after the course of Mr. Staunton, in making such an offer, and he says to his friends that he is sure he can beat him with that advantage.

On Saturday night last M. Harrwitz played a blindfold game of eight at the Café de la Régence, after the manner of Morphy, of which he gained six, was beaten one, and drew one. But his opponents were but third-rate players, (the Prince Galitzin was one of the number,) and Murphy declares that he will play a blindfold game of twenty on the same conditions.—*Correspondence of the New York Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.—At the Varieties: Road to Ruin, Spanish pas de deux, and Forty Winks.

At the St. Charles: Edwin Booth as Sir Giles Overreach, in A New Way to Pay Old Debts; with the farce of To Oblige Benson.

At the Amphitheatre: M'lle Loyale, the young, beautiful, and greatest of equestriennes, with other attractions of the arena and in the museum.

At Vannuchi's Museum: The young Esau, who has a strong beard, though only 4 years old, and numerous other curious and wonderful things, animate and inanimate.

Boxing in Louisiana.—Mr. Nixon in the chair, and seven members present.

The following resolutions of the lower Board were concurred in: Requesting the Street Commissioner to remove the cotton bales from the banquettes of Canal street, in the rear of the city; reducing the tax on conveyance of slaves to one dollar; Mr. Nixon dissenting; accepting the offer from the House of Refuge to furnish bread to the City Prisoners at the rate of five cents per lb.

The substitute of the lower Board for the original City Railroad ordinance was taken up, and after some discussion on amendments, was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee to report at the next meeting.

The resolution to permit the Balize telegraph line to erect posts on Canal street, and one in front of the office on Royal street, was adopted.

The resolution to water and light, and sell the revenues of, Trémé Market was concurred in.

The resolution to buy and put up speedily new boilers for the draining machine of the second section of the First District was concurred in.

Several petitions were read and referred.

The resolution to appropriate $1000 for a fire alarm telegraph for the city of New Orleans, for the sum of $30,000, by A. Hebert and E. B. Shepard. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition to raise the grades of the banquettes, and to pave Common street with wood blocks, was read and referred.

The Finance Committee made no report.

The Streets and Landings Committee made a report, which was read and referred. They recommended concurrence in the resolution of the lower Board directing the City Surveyor to have his office moved, and the machinery erected for replacing those lately destroyed by fire in the second section of the First District, and for the proceedings against Mr. Faymoux to recover damages, &c. Concurred in.

The resolution to give the Chairman of the Streets and Landings Committees $100 per month for their services was reconsidered, and adopted. Mr. Wilson proposed that every member of the Board should have the same amount, it was postponed to next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Assessors.—This Board met last night, and the Mr. Waldo in the chair, and 9 members present.

The City Controller's statement of municipal expenditures for the past half year was read, and ordered to be printed. He also informed the Board that he had rendered to the Police Jury of the Parishes of Jefferson and Orleans their debt to the city for keeping their prisoners in the Workhouse.

The Treasurer's report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $74,246.

A resolution authorizing the ballasting of portions of Rampart, Dolo and Euphrosine streets was concurred in.

A resolution to make the tax on every billiard table $100 was adopted.

The resignation of P. Theard as School Director of the Second District was accepted.

A communication from E. Hulsge (member of this Board) relative to the conduct of Deputy Street Commissioners De Gruy and Hughes, in calling him to account for his official acts, was referred to a committee of investigation.

A resolution imposing a tax of $500 on every auctioneer, and selling only bonafide goods was referred to Finance Committee.

Resolutions to sue the Police Jury of Jefferson parish for damages incurred by keeping their prisoners in the City Workhouse, and to refuse their prisoners unless they "fork over," were adopted.

The resolution to sell the contract for building the "protection levee" was referred to Surveyor and Landing Committee.

A resolution authorizing the Surveyor to measure foreign vessels, when requested by lessees or owners, was adopted.

The resolution concerning obstructions in the markets—designed to remedy the difficulty which arose a short time since between the Superintendent of Markets and Commissioner of the Second District—was referred to the Second District delegation.

The Board then adjourned.

Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The following cases were decided in this Court on Monday last.

7716. Mary Block and Philip Gholback, appellees, vs. Bertrand Saloy, appellant—M. Marigny and J. L. Lewis, appellees. Appeal from the Fourth Judicial Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

5738. James Saunders, appellee, vs. J. W. Carroll et al., appellants. Appealed from the Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

5450. N. D. Marvel, appellee, vs. A. G. Macquiry, appellant. Appealed from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

5484. Thomas Buckley, appellee, vs. F. Lacroix, City of New Orleans, appellant—Appealed from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Appeal dismissed—not filed in due time.

5248. Jno. A. Underwood, administrator and appellee, vs. Firmin Lacapere, appellee—Louis Bush and P. C. Bourgeois, appellees. Appeal from the Second Probate Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

The following principle was enunciated in this decision: That the loss of profits by reason of an accidental increase in value of the property sold, after the sale, is not recoverable by the vendor against vendee in the resource upon his warrantor.

5711. E. S. Austin, appellant, vs. James Vaughan and E. Hill, owners of steamboat D. S. Stacey, appellees. Appealed from Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed in favor of plaintiff.

5448. Joseph Sheppard et al., appellees, vs. Horace Sherman et al., appellants. Appealed from Second District Court of Plaquemine. Judgment affirmed.

5138. Morris Emanuel, appellee, vs. C. T. Nash, Beers & Bogart, intervenors. J. Wright, security, appellant. Appeal from Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

5716. Sebastian Robinson of Robert Richardson, James White, opponent, appellant. Widow Emma Richardson, appellee. Appealed from Second District Court of New Orleans. Rehearing refused.

5401. James B. Williams and Joseph Shepherd, appellees, vs. Sylvia Farmer et al., appellants. Appealed from Second District Court of Plaquemine. Rehearing refused.

5594. Ann Ferguson, appellee, vs. Thos. Zoll'ouffer & Blank et als., appellants. W. G. Hunt & Co. et al., appellees. Appealed from Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Appeal dismissed.

5755. John Hughes, tutor et als., appellants, vs. Robert L. Hughes, tutor, appellee. Appealed from Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.

5571. L. Hein & Co., appellees, vs. New York and New York Steamship Company, appellants. Appealed from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. The plaintiffs had judgment in the District Court for the value of goods shipped on board the defendants' vessel on freight, and which were damaged by water. Judgment affirmed.

5237. Jas. Noland & Honoré Morancy, appellants, vs. John S. Bemiss and wife, appellees. Appealed from the Third Judicial District Court of Jefferson. Judgment affirmed.

5459. J. A. Barrill, appellant, vs. J. Y. Scott, appellee. Appeal from the Fourth Judicial District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed.

5232. State of Louisiana, appellee, vs. Bonapote Bouche, appellant. Appealed from the Criminal Court of New Orleans. The accused was convicted of the crime of forgery, and sentenced to Hard Labor in the Penitentiary. There were no bills of exception and there was no assignment of error. In the absence of any brief or argument on the part of the defendant's counsel, the Court are not advised on what supposed error the defendant relies for a reversal of the judgment. Table Court concurs in the record and disapproves nothing irregular in the conviction or sentence, the Court must affirm the judgment of the lower tribunal.

5816. The State of Louisiana, appellee, vs. Constantin Rolland, appellant. Appealed from the Criminal Court of New Orleans. The accused was convicted of the crime of manslaughter and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His counsel relied on error the refusal of the Judge to grant a new trial, and a rendition of judgment without reasons. The application for a new trial was based on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and the failure of the Sheriff to summon witnesses. The District Judge stated he disbelieved the affidavit of the accused. The judgment did not violate the constitution, for it was not rendered without reasons. The supposed judgment referred to by counsel was but a memorandum of the Clerk. Judgment affirmed.

First District Court—*Judge T. G. Hunt.*—John Fabean was tried for assault and battery on G. M. Zinser, and found guilty. Geo. Golder was tried and found guilty of keeping a grog-shop without license. D. Hotard, a policeman, was tried for false imprisonment, and found guilty.

Two assault and battery cases, and one of malicious mischief, were dismissed by *nol. pros.*

Recorder Summer's Court.—John McCabe was tried for assault and battery on Mr. Bruising Wm. Piper on the eye and back of the head, Saturday morning last, at the corner of Levee and Market streets. Margaret Dooley and Mary Curren were released on bail to answer, on the 29th, the charge of stealing from Mr. Henry Jewitt to the amount of $500. Ann Wasser was held to answer on the 29th the charge of knocking down Elizabeth Slaton with a stove-pipe, several times, and spitting upon her.

Recorder Wilty's Court.—J. B. Carrico, city watchman, was held to answer for violently assaulting and beating Joseph Lang, on Monday night, at the corner of Canal and Villéré streets. Mike Connerton and R. M. Montgomery, charged with assault and battery, were also held to answer. E. Pratts, charged with dangerously stabbing Jules Veque, Monday afternoon, on Dauphin street, was sent to prison. A. Pagot, police officer, was committed for trial in the First District Court on the charge of entering a house without warrant, and assaulting, beating and resisting Louis Werling, on St. Philip street. P. Soria, for selling liquor without license, and Robert Gray, f. m. c., in the State in contravention, were held to answer.

Recorder Long's Court.—Baptiste Cartolo was dismissed from the charge of knowingly passing a counterfeit bill on Auguste Vedevoid. Mr. Brown was sentenced four three months as a dangerous and suspicious character. Francisco Bauza, f. c. b., and Joseph Alder were charged with juvenile vagrancy by their fathers. Eugene Guillaume was sent after, charged with visiting and threatening with personal violence his divorced wife at No. 16 History street.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, aged about 35 years, found dead in Lake Pontchartrain, one mile beyond Bayou Cochon. Verdict: Found drowned.

Deceased had long auburn hair, and was clad with two blue check shirts, white cotton drawers, blue cloth pantaloons, two cotton drawers, and blue socks; must have been in the water twelve or fifteen days. He was about five feet ten inches in height. Coroner Weysham held the inquest, and had to drag the body half a mile before he could get it ashore.

Bound to Death.—A child about seven years of age, whose parents reside on Felicity Road, near St. Andrew street, was burnt so severely, by her clothes catching fire, on Friday last, while the family were at church, that she died of the injuries the following day. The little unfortunate ran into the street while her clothes were on fire, and a gentleman who saw her had his hands badly burned in attempting to suppress the fire; but it was too late to save her.

Assault and Discouraged.—The cab driver who was suspected of robbing a gentleman of $790, on Sunday, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of the party injured—he having only left his cab temporarily, and the gentleman testifying that he must have lost the money instead of being robbed of it.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the extensive catalogue sale of Havana Cigars, which takes place THIS DAY, at half-past ten o'clock, at the importers', Messrs. Romagosa & Alvarez, No. 30 Poydras street, by D. K. Morphy, auctioneer.

Credit Sale—Seasonable Dry Goods.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Bache & Lamarmont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

☞ Persons advanced in life, and feeling the load of time weighing heavily upon them, will find an attendant in the shape of a bottle of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore, in a measure, the ardor and energy of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and a cheerful countenance. Those who are in the least afflicted with dyspepsia, ague, languor, nausea, or any other troublesome and dangerous disease, arising from a disordered system, should not hesitate to avail themselves of the benefit resulting from this great remedy.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Jan24 6eodw 21 and 141 Chartres street.

Self-Acknowledged Discoverer and Manufacturer of the Genuine Cologne Water, No. 2 and 3. Full particulars will be found in the book entitled "Human Frailty, or Physiological Revelations." Price, 25 cents. To be had of RAPHAEL, 137 Prince street, New York; sent free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold also by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Jan13 1m 21 and 141 Chartres street.

(When Are the Miserable?)

Let the Dyspeptic, who suffers physically and mentally answer. But though he has drank the waters of Bethesda, and cry, "To be healed, I AM STRONG; *they are* 'to cure for all his ease.'"

For sale in New Orleans, JOHN WRIGHT & CO.,
Jan17 1m 21 and 141 Chartres street.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The first of these peerless remedies eradicates all disease in the skin, head, muscles, joints and nerves, while the pills relieve any disorder of the stomach and bowels. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

B. PRADEL,
66.....St. Charles st.....66

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

HAVING received a large assortment of FINE CUTLERY, such as two and three bladed Pocket Knives, Ivory and Buck handles, Ivory, shell and fancy work, fine and common Scissors, table, office and carving Knives, pleasure Knives, Kitchen and Butchers' Knives, Cleavers, a full supply of Razors, guaranteed, as well as all cutlery imported.

Having received likewise a stock of Albemde Spoons and Forks, he offers them for sale at market rates. Those requiring any of the articles in his line would do well to visit his establishment before making their purchases elsewhere. He is the agent for the celebrated Wm. Rogers' Manufacture of *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.* nov26eodly

B. PRADEL,
66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66

Manufacturer of Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, Agent for the celebrated Dr. Sims